

Pseudospiridentopsis horrida (Musci, Trachypodaceae),
a Neglected Moss Genus and Species from Australia

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オニゴケ（ムジナゴケ科 蘚類）がオーストラリアで発見された

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Pseudospiridentopsis horrida thought to be endemic to East Asia, is reported as new from Queensland, Australia, and its taxonomy, ecology and distribution are discussed.

Pseudospiridentopsis horrida was described from Taiwan by Cardot (1905) under the genus *Meteorium*. It was later found in the southern part of Japan (Yakushima: Horikawa 1936; Kyushu: Noguchi 1952, Imae 1965, Iwatsuki and Sharp 1967), Mainland China (Redfearn 1990, Yunnan Province: Brotherus 1929; Zhejiang Province: Chen et al. 1978, Hu and Wang 1987; Fujian Province: Wu, Li and Gao 1987), Bhutan (Brühl 1931, Dixon 1938), Assam, Philippines (Brotherus 1910, 1913, Bartram 1939) and North Vietnam.

It has, until recently, not been reported from Australia (Streimann and Curnow 1989). However, a collection made by Daniel H. Norris in May 1974 from Queensland reveals its occurrence in the present area.

Pseudospiridentopsis horrida (Mitt. ex Card.) Fleisch., Musci Fl. Buitenzorg 3: 730. 1908.
= *Meteorium horridum* Mitt. ex Card., Beih. Bot. Centralbl. 19(2): 118. f. 17. 1905. Type: Taiwan, Mt. Tatun, Yangmingshan, leg. Faurie 164 (PC)

not seen; Taiwan, Keelung, leg. Faurie 182, isosyntype (H)!

= *Trachypodopsis horrida* (Mitt. ex Card.) Broth., Nat. Pfl.-fam. 1(3): 832. 1906.

It grows on moist, rather shaded boulder in dwarf rain forest on upper slopes of Mt. Bartle Frere at and near Northwest peak, alt. 1200 – 1500 m, Queensland, Australia, leg. D. H. Norris 42809 (H). (fig. 1)

The monotypic genus *Pseudospiridentopsis* (Broth.) Fleisch. was put in a section “*Pseudospiridentopsis*” of the genus *Trachypodopsis* in Brotherus (1906). It was already treated in van Zanten (1959), Gangulee (1976) and Chen et al. (1978).

Pseudospiridentopsis is distinguished from other Trachypodaceous mosses by the robust habit, remotely branched, lustrous plants and the dense, stiff and squarrose leaves. Secondary stems very long, ca. 10–15 cm in the Australian specimen, flexuose. Leaves clasping, linear-lanceolate from

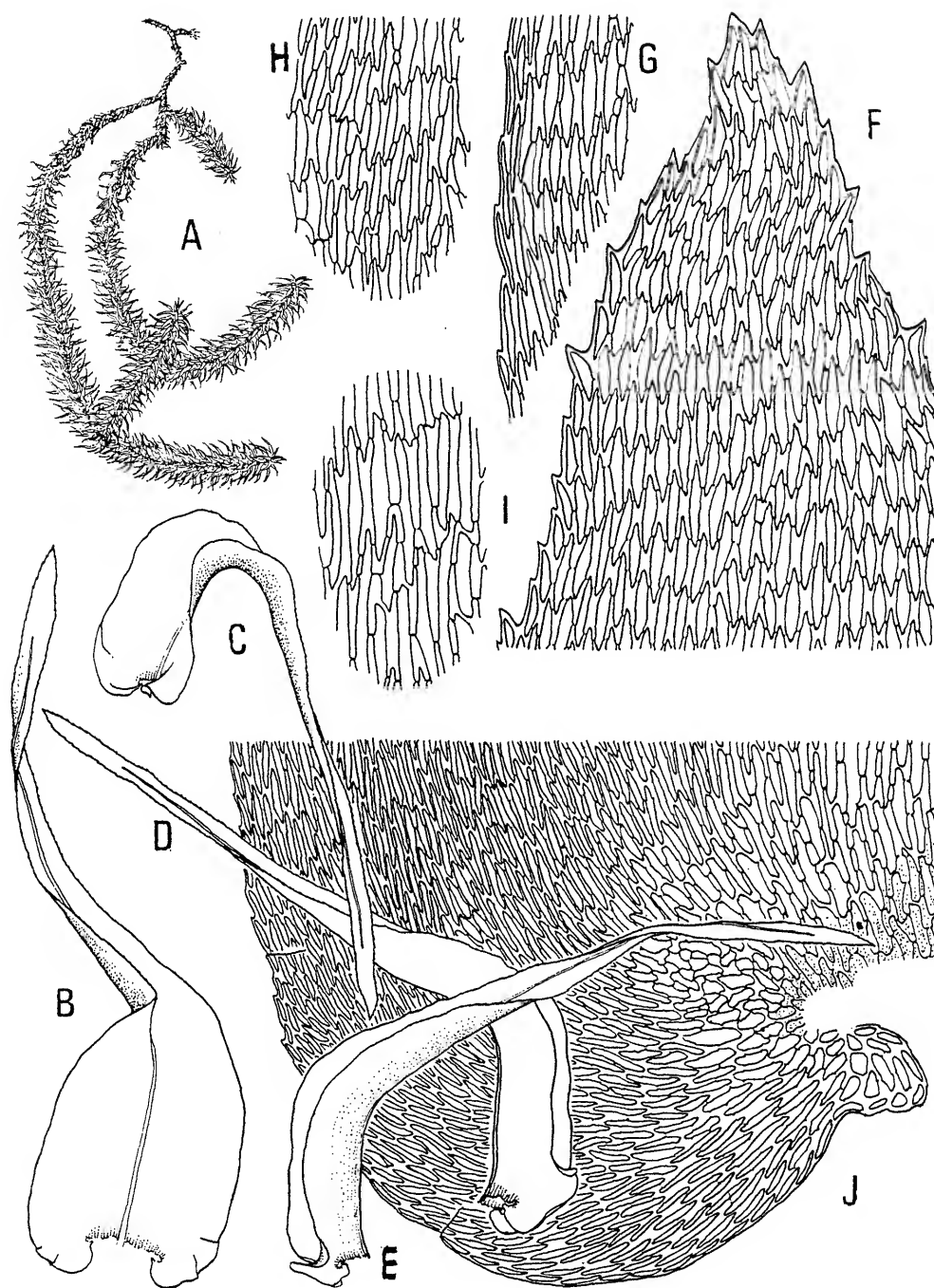


Fig. 1. *Pseudospiridentopsis horrida* (Mitt. ex Card.) Fleisch. A. Plant habit ($\times 6.5$); B-E. Leaves ($\times 10$); F. Leaf apex ($\times 170$); G. Leaf margin ($\times 170$); H. Laminal cells ($\times 170$); I. Basal leaf cells, middle ($\times 170$); J. Leaf base ($\times 130$). (drawn from Norris 42809).

a cordate-auriculate base, 7–9 mm long, 1.5 mm wide, margins serrate near apex, serrulate down to base; costa single, ending near the apex, rarely

forked at tip; laminal cells narrow, incrassate, strongly pitted, unipapillate, smooth at base. No sporophyte found for the Australian collection.

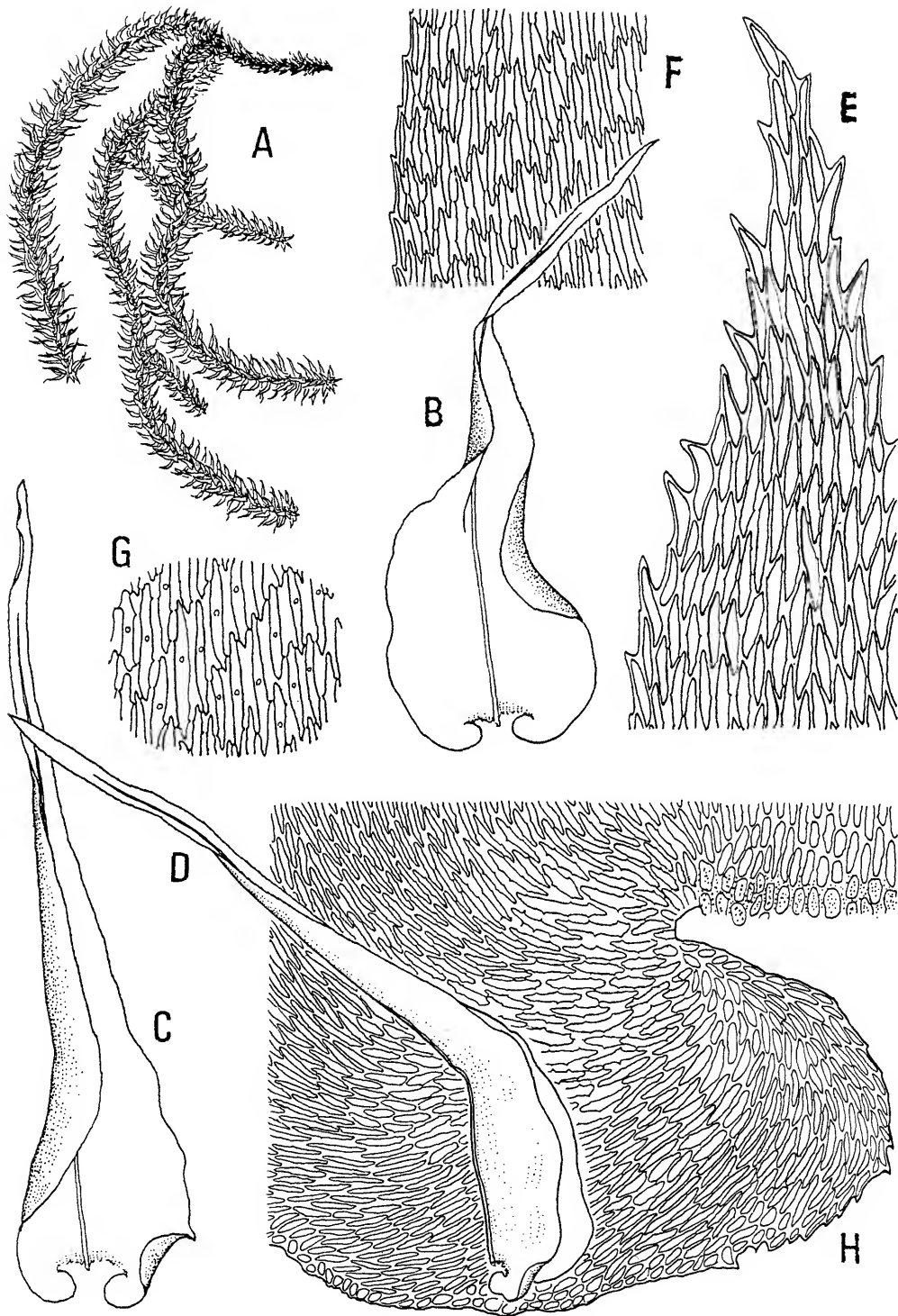


Fig. 2. *Pseudospiridentopsis horrida* (Mitt. ex Card.) Fleisch. A. Plant habit ($\times 6.5$); B–D. Leaves ($\times 10$); E. Leaf apex ($\times 170$); F. Leaf margin ($\times 170$); G. Laminal cells ($\times 170$); H. Leaf base ($\times 130$). (drawn from Lai 8254).

Since *P. horrida* is rather common in Taiwan, I also give herewith a drawing of Taiwanese plant for comparison (fig. 2, drawn from Lai 8254 (Herb. Lai, H)). The plant shows variation in the leaf-base width and its auriculate conditions, apex length and its acute or acuminate shapes. The Taiwanese plants appear to have more acuminate leaf apex than the Australian ones. Noguchi (1947) described a forma *laxifolia* Nog. (Type: Taiwan, Mt. Taipingshan, leg. A. Noguchi 6069) for plants with broader, loosely arranged leaves on stems and branches. As to the substrata, it was collected on a boulder in Queensland, Australia, while in Taiwan it often grows on trees and on humus or decayed wood. In the Philippines and Japan it is a rare moss found on limestone cliffs or on trunk.

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要 旨

東アジア固有と考えられていたオニゴケ（ムジナゴケ科，蘚類）がオーストラリアのクイーンズランドにも分布することが明らかになった。その分類，生態，分布について述べた。